

shortage in the coal supply, that prices will continue to rise and remain high and that the mine owners can pay the old wage rate or even an increase.

Gov. Prouse of Minnesota, representing the northwestern states, ordinarily supplied with coal over the Great Lakes route only open in summer and fall months, urged upon the president and other cabinet members during conference here Friday and Monday, that mines be taken over and operated by the government. Supplies available in the lakes docks, according to official estimates are far below quantities necessary to carry households through the winter.

G. O. P. REVOLT ON TARIFF SPREADS IN SENATE RANKS

Sen. Edge of New Jersey Joins
Townsend, Cummins, Nor-
ris and La Follette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—(Special.)—The longer the pending tariff bill is discussed the greater is the dissension among republican senators over its provisions. A considerable part of the republican side of the chamber is now in revolt and a most unusual spectacle is presented.

Another republican voice was heard in dissent when Sen. Edge of New Jersey, Monday, told the senate that he would not vote for the bill unless its elastic provisions, which would permit of rate changing after the bill becomes a law, are retained. "If the bill, in its final form, fails to provide, otherwise than through congressional action, some method through which individual schedules can be revised, downward as well as upward, as circumstances and investigation shall warrant, I cannot vote for it," he said.

Joining other Senators.
"The New Jersey senator took a stand with three other republican senators, notably La Follette, of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Townsends of Iowa and Townsend of Michigan, who have protested against a rigid enactment at this time because of unsettled world conditions.

"The abnormal trade conditions and the accompanying necessity for continually revising economic business relations makes it absolutely impossible for any tariff law long to meet situations which are changing rapidly," he said. "It is the only authority permitted to react to tariff schedules. At the best, congress, because of lack of technical knowledge, is poorly equipped."

Sen. Edge frankly said he doubted the wisdom of many schedules for which he had voted.

Favors Protective Tariff.
"I am not satisfied with the bill as presented by the committee," he added, "and would not feel justified in voting for it. I feel that all these schedules were to remain hard and fast until some future congress again undertook revision of the tariff."

Democratic criticism of the bill is not wholly responsible for the New Jersey senator's dissent, he explained, because democrats admit opposition to the protective policy while he favors it, and moreover he pointed out, has been influenced by local and sectional conditions, his objection was grounded on the fact that the committee was not equipped to recommend a scientific revision.

"I look forward," he said, "to the day when congress will not be so jealous of its prerogatives and will adopt a policy which will provide for a non-partisan commission of trade and production experts delegated with real authority to prepare and administer tariff bills. As the government has insisted on assuming control of practically all business activities, then the government should be business to give prompt decisions as to governmental policy."

"If we pass a tariff bill that later experience in its administration demonstrates is unnecessarily destructive of American export business there must be some authority to make quick alterations. Passage of a hard and fast tariff might prove a national calamity."

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JACK PICKFORD GIVES UP RIGHT TO ESTATE

NEW YORK, July 14.—Jack Pickford, who was the husband of Olive Thomas, motion picture actress who died of poisoning in Paris, relinquished all his share in her estate in favor of his wife's mother, the apostle of the estate filed Friday showed. Miss Thomas left a taxable estate in this state of \$37,994, consisting almost wholly of jewelry and other personal property. The mother is Mrs. Lorenza Van Kirk of St. Louis, Mo.

STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS.
One-story frame dwellings:
2861 North Side Blvd., E. J. Kindy, \$2,500.
1213 Randolph st., Paul Schwind, \$1,000.
1766 Prairie av., J. Paskin, \$2,450.
416 Fairview st., Stuart Galt, \$2,500.
1641 E. Bowman st., Mrs. D. Loney, \$3,500.
2446 E. Michigan st., C. H. Whitmore, \$4,000.
Two-story frame dwelling:
830 E. Calvert st., Dr. Haer, \$4,000.
One-story semi-fireproof building,
1608 E. 1st st., S. Main st., R. C. Keegan, \$15,000.

MOVING PERMITS.
J. J. Marklin, 209 Gunnside av., to 366 W. Thomas st.
J. J. Marklin, 1617 S. Kemble av., to 101 S. Douglas st.
Richard Ward, 128 Sadie st., to 1214 E. DuBall st.
William Ullery, 806 N. Ninth st., to 311 E. Colfax av.
Walter E. Glaser, 318 W. Ewing st., to 150 S. Walnut st.
Charles E. Hunt, 944 S. Eighth st., to 214 Place st.
Frank MacNaughton, 731 N. Scott st., to 626 N. Walnut st.

JEWELL-HOOPER CONFERENCE IS WITHOUT RESULT

Rail Board Head and Union
Chief Spend Half Day in
Discussing Strike.

(Continued from Page One)

ation of the carriers become necessary, it would not abridge the liberty of railroad workers to be drafted for service in the positions in which they have experience. Whatever discussion occurred along this line, however, was said to be on a strictly hypothetical basis, there being no evidence that federal control would be forced by developments of the strike.

Cabinet Members Report
Cabinet members brought to the meeting voluminous reports on the various phases in which action portended were directly interested. Atty. Gen. Daugherty had with him numerous telegrams bearing on the situation at points where disorders have developed and reports on the organization of the special forces of deputy marshals. Postmaster Gen. Work was said to have reported the bulk of mail movement as yet unaffected by the strike, although a number of trains have been discontinued. Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Clegg, indicated the anxiety of railroad officials and in some cases of postal inspectors over the situation at certain rail centers, including Denison, Texas, Ashland, Marshall and Fort Worth, Tex., and Hattiesburg, Miss.

Further requests for federal protection reached the war department from Denison where the federal reserve of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was understood to hold a view that all trains would have to stop within three days unless protection was given the shophmen working on vital repairs to rolling stock.

Request from United States Marshal Butler of Cleveland for 1400 deputy marshals for duty in the northern district of Ohio, as reported in press dispatches, had not reached the department of Justice Friday night, and the attorney general would not indicate what action would be taken in advance of its receipt.

Gompers Objects to Troops
Possible use of federal troops to protect railroad employees remaining on their jobs was deprecated in union circles as tending to aggravate the situation. This view was expressed by J. P. Noonan, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who charged that mail trains were being withdrawn deliberately by the postoffice to force government action. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor also declared there was no justification for use of troops, particularly unless and until requested by the state authorities.

Decision on whether federal troops would be sent to preserve order at Denison apparently was being withheld at the war department until the inspector-general of the eighth corps army, ordered to the scene Friday, had reported on the situation at that railway center.

In summarizing the strike situation, as shown in government reports received by various departments Friday, Secretary Weeks said that trouble was most noticeable in the southwestern region although there were instances of violence in various states, including Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and California.

Cummins Interprets Act
Sen. Cummins, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee and one of the co-authors of the transportation act of 1920 under which the railroad labor board functions, declared Friday that decisions of the board were binding on both carriers and employees and not merely advisory. The government, Sen. Cummins held, can compel obedience to rulings of the board, notwithstanding that the transportation act provided no penalties.

Sen. Cummins was in conference with Pres. Harding at the white house for nearly an hour late Friday.

Advisability for enacting legislation perfecting the transportation act was understood to have been discussed by the president and Sen. Cummins. The latter agreed that no legislation could be enacted until the house reconvened August 15, he said, the existing law should prove adequate.

INDIANAPOLIS GRANTED

Preparation for the serving of notice of the temporary injunction granted by Federal Judge Francis E. Baker at Hammond, Ind., to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the Wabash railroad and the Big Four railroad against their striking employees was being completed Friday night by Mark Stoen, United States marshal for Indiana. More than six hundred defendants are said to be named in the three suits and the hearing has been set for July 24 at Hammond before Judge Baker.

The orders granting the restraining order were due in Indianapolis Friday night, and Marshal Stoen expected to begin notifying the defendants early Saturday. The petitions in the three cases are practically identical, charging the unions with being organized in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and declaring that the defendants by force and intimidation have interfered with interstate commerce and the transportation of the United States mails.

On the recommendation of Judge Baker, who acted on the application of Homer Elliott, United States district attorney for Indiana, Atty. Gen. Daugherty wired Marshal Stoen authority Friday to appoint fifty additional deputy marshals in Indiana for emergency use during the railroad strike. Mr. Daugherty's authorization warns against the appointment of men affiliated with either the railroads or the strikers.

Mr. Stoen said he would make appointments only as they became necessary.

Gov. McCray also took a hand in the strike developments Friday afternoon by ordering Sheriff Albert Abbott of Allen county to take control of the situation out of the hands of the Fort Wayne police and use every effort to quell strike dis-

Escapes Bullet



SEN. J. J. MILLER

First Millard of France with Premier Poincare were near-victims of an assassin's gun this morning in Paris.

Anarchists are blamed for the plot. The assassin was seized after a mob threatened to lynch him. He confessed to police.

LOS ANGELES JURY INDICTS WOMAN IN HAMMER MURDER

(Continued from Page One)

Meadows car. Mrs. Phillips directing Mrs. Meadows, who was driving.

"We arrived at a lonely spot on one side of which stood a high retaining wall, cutting off the view in that direction. I noticed Mrs. Phillips' mouth twitching as if she was experiencing some extraordinary emotion and it was about to ask if she was sick, when she suddenly laid her hand on Mrs. Meadows' arm and commanded, 'Stop here. I want to talk to you.'"

Accepted of Inducement.
"Mrs. Meadows looked around at Mrs. Phillips astonished. She seemed to shudder but said nothing. They both got out of the car. Mrs. Phillips accused Mrs. Meadows of the situation. Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Meadows denied it.

"As they argued, Mrs. Meadows became frightened and stepped back several feet, and as she did so Mrs. Phillips struck out with the hammer, the blow glancing off Mrs. Meadows' shoulder. Mrs. Meadows turned and ran down the road but Mrs. Phillips followed closely, overtook her and brought her back to the side of the car.

DENIES IDENTITY.
TUCSON, Ariz., July 14.—Clara McGuyer, alleged to be Mrs. Clara Phillips, wanted in Los Angeles for the murder of Mrs. Albert A. Meadows, denied positively that she is Mrs. Meadows and claimed her name was McGuyer and that she lived at 703 W. 33rd st., Los Angeles, in a brief interview to an Associated Press representative Friday. Showing newspaper accounts of the slaying she disclosed no emotion.

Repeated inquiries could not shake her assertion that her name is McGuyer. "I have nothing further to say," she said. "I will say nothing here. When I am in Los Angeles, I will answer all questions." The prisoner said, "I don't know whether I do or not," replying to a question if she knew A. L. Phillips.

CHINA'S PRESIDENT CHARGES PERFDY BEFORE CABINET

CONFERENCE DELAYED.
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Chilean-Peruvian conference again suspended its negotiations Friday to seek the advice of the American state department regarding the final form of the Tacna-Arica arbitration agreement. This time, however, the difficulty which temporarily interrupted the direct discussions was regarded on both sides as largely a question of phraseology, and confidence in a final settlement within a few days remained unshaken.

WORDS OF WISE MEN.
He that laughs at one today may have some one to laugh at him tomorrow.

Envious ambition never slakes her thirst.

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SENATORS FLAY ALLEGED FRAUDS OF DYE TRADE

Moses and King Charge Com-
bination to Keep Present
Embargo System.

(Continued from Page One)

and the allied chemical and dye company were the chief contributors to the funds of the institute by reason of their dominance in the dye business.

Sen. McCumber, republican, North Dakota, and Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the sole question before the senate was whether the dye embargo should be continued. Sen. Frelinghuysen argued that the dye embargo was necessary as a national policy to protect the American dye industry from German domination and also to prevent the country from again finding itself, with respect to chemicals, in the situation it was in at the outbreak of the world war.

Charging that agents of German interests had been active in the dyeing of the dye embargo, Sen. Frelinghuysen expressed belief that Germany would consent to surrender her trade with the United States in fabrics, toys and metals to regain the trade in dyes.

GARYAN REPLIES.
NEW YORK, July 14.—Francis P. Garyan, president of the Chemical Foundation, in a statement Friday night replying to the dye embargo, the "vicious and malicious attack" of Sen. Moses Friday upon the foundation and "every other organization or business connected with the American organic chemical industry" challenged the senator to repeat his statement in the newspaper he owns in Concord, N. H.

"If he will waive his senatorial privilege and repeat his slanders in the columns of that paper," Mr. Garyan said, "I will instantly take the opportunity to expose him and his relations with German agents and the falsity of his slanders before a jury of his own neighbors. I promise to prove his motives and the source of his information before a jury of the people of Concord, N. H., by his own correspondence with German agents if he has the courage to produce that correspondence."

ANARCHIST MAKES
ATTEMPT TO KILL
FRENCH PRESIDENT
(Continued from Page One)

one of the bullets struck and wounded a woman.

The prisoner was very nervous when arrested and the police attributed the escape of the two officials to his anxiety and the fact that the motor cars in which the president and Premier were riding were traveling at a rapid gait.

Immediately after his arrest the anarchist was taken to the Paris police prefecture and submitted to a long examination to ascertain whether or not others were involved in the murder plot.

Both M. Millerand and M. Poincare told the situation coolly. They said they realized that attacks upon life was one of the penalties for public activities in the present state of unrest.

It was rumored at first that the attempt upon the lives of the two statesmen was inspired by Germans or communists, but this was not substantiated. It was understood that the police held the theory that the anarchist acted as an individual.

The attempted assassination took place about noon.

The motor cars conveying the two officers were bowling along the beautiful long Champs-Élysées highway when suddenly shots rang out. At first M. Millerand and M. Poincare apparently did not know they were under fire. The highway was lined with automobiles, and the noise of traffic deadened the sound of shots.

When you say cigars—say Dutch Masters. Adv.

USED CARS THAT MAKE GOOD.
New cars tires on all the cars listed here. Priced reduced 25 percent.

Hudson Speedster 1920; Hudson Speedster; Buick Coupe, 1920; Buick Touring, 1920; Hudson 7-pass, 1920 Touring; Chandler 1920 Touring Studebaker Big 6, 1920 Touring; Buick 5-pass, 1919 Touring; Hudson 1916 Touring; Hudson Sedan; Hudson Roadster; Hudson Touring 1920 Superior Motor Sales Company, S. A. Roswell, Mgr., 213 S. Main st. Main 185. Adv. 1922

Get a Stromberg Carburetor for your Ford.

A test in Chicago last month ran 51.6 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

A few 30x3 Tubes at \$1.35 and \$1.00

H. L. F. Auto Polish, 1/2 pts. 55c; pts. 90c; qts. \$1.50

Folberth Automatic Windshield Cleaners..... \$7.00

Aluminum Step Plates \$1.10

Rubber Step Plates, 60c each—4 for \$2.25

TIK TOK AUTO SHOPS

113 EAST JEFFERSON BLVD.

At the "Miller" Electric Sign

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PARTY'S WHIP IS LOST IN PRIMARY, WATSON ASSERTS

Official Lacks Obligation to
Organization. He Says—
Capper Defends Plan.

(Special to The News-Times)

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(By N. E. A. News Service.)—Just how the party organization feels its hold on senators and representatives slipping because of the operation of popular primaries was today described by Sen. Jim Watson of Indiana, one of the Old Guard engineers of the G. O. P. juggernaut.

"This lack of control, said Watson, is lack of the desire in party organization circles for the repeal of primary laws and a return to the old convention system where the organization ruled.

"Under the primary system," said Watson, "senators come here with an individual mandate. They do not come here feeling they are under great obligations to the party, because each individual has gone out as an individual and won his nomination and his election.

"So he does not come here imbued with the idea of teamwork as used to be the case when party obligations set more heavily upon the shoulders of public men than they do now."

Extension of the primary law, rather than its repeal, must be secured if popular government is to be perpetuated, Sen. Arthur Capper, republican, of Kansas, head of the farm bloc and recognized as a national progressive leader, declared today in answer to Sen. Watson's views.

Evidence of a careful, systematic propaganda to undermine public confidence in state primary laws with a view of bringing about their repeal and a return to the selection of candidates by party conventions is seen under the recent criticism of primaries by Pres. Harding, Secy. of War Weeks and Sen. Watson of Indiana.

"I cannot go along with the president, Weeks and Watson," Capper declared. "Instead of abolishing or limiting the primary, it must be extended.

"I hope to see the day when nominations for president will be by popular primary. When that day comes, we shall be getting on toward a really popular government. The people must have more voice, not less voice, in their government and in the selection of men who make and administer the laws."

National Committee First.
"One of the first steps in extending the primary should be selection of national committee by popular vote. That would give the rank and file of the parties a voice. It has none now.

"Of course the reason for the dissatisfaction of 'party leaders' with the primaries is not hard to find. Results of recent primary elections in which the people have rejected 'organization' candidates and nominated men of their own choice, has upset them.

"They blame the system. Yet the fact that the primary gave the voters a chance to name their own choice instead of 'having a hand-picked organization candidate forced on them is the best possible endorsement of the primary principle.

"If the people are not to have a voice in the nomination of their candidates for office, why should they have a voice in their election?"

"No other plan comes near to providing popular government."

Kansas as Example.
"Take for instance my state here."

fore the time of state primaries. The conventions were dominated by the railroad, stockyard and liquor interests.

"These interests combined to control and did control the results in both republican and democratic conventions. They decided who the nominees should be in both parties. "After all, the people could elect whichever nominee they chose. With their candidate hand-picked for them, they had no freedom of selection. Nominations for governors, legislators, even for Supreme court justices, were directed by corruption influences, not by the free will of the people.

"Four times out of five, the primary is more important than the election. For in many states a minority party candidate has no chance whatever. The nominees of the majority party are assured of election. "If the primary is eliminated, so the vote has no voice in the selection of his party's nominees, he has no voice in the election.

Fair For Poor Man.
"It may be true there are times when a poor man is at a disadvantage under the primary system. But the nomination of Colonel Smith Brookhart in Iowa as a candidate for United States senator shows a man can be nominated without spending large sums of money—if he has the people's confidence and they want him.

"Secy. Weeks, it seems to me, out-Bolsheviked the Bolsheviks in declaring popular government a failure.

"Not less popular government but more popular government is what we need."

REPORT EXPEDITION HALTED BY AVALANCHE

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A copyrighted dispatch from Rongbukun Glacier camp, India, via London, announced Friday night that the expedition to climb Mount Everest has been abandoned as a result of an avalanche in which seven porters were killed. Three members of the expedition, C. L. Mallory, T.

These hats are of the first order, marked down to such a low price that if your first hat is shabby and faded, we will be glad to sell you another to take its place from this superior stock which has been placed here for you, who are looking for a good hat at a medium price.

They are mostly of straw, trimmed with flowers, fruits and fancies and are styles such as: push backs, side rolls, turbans and other shapes. All colors.

\$1.95 for Saturday Only

We also have a new line of Duveltyne and Sport Hats, reasonably priced.

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